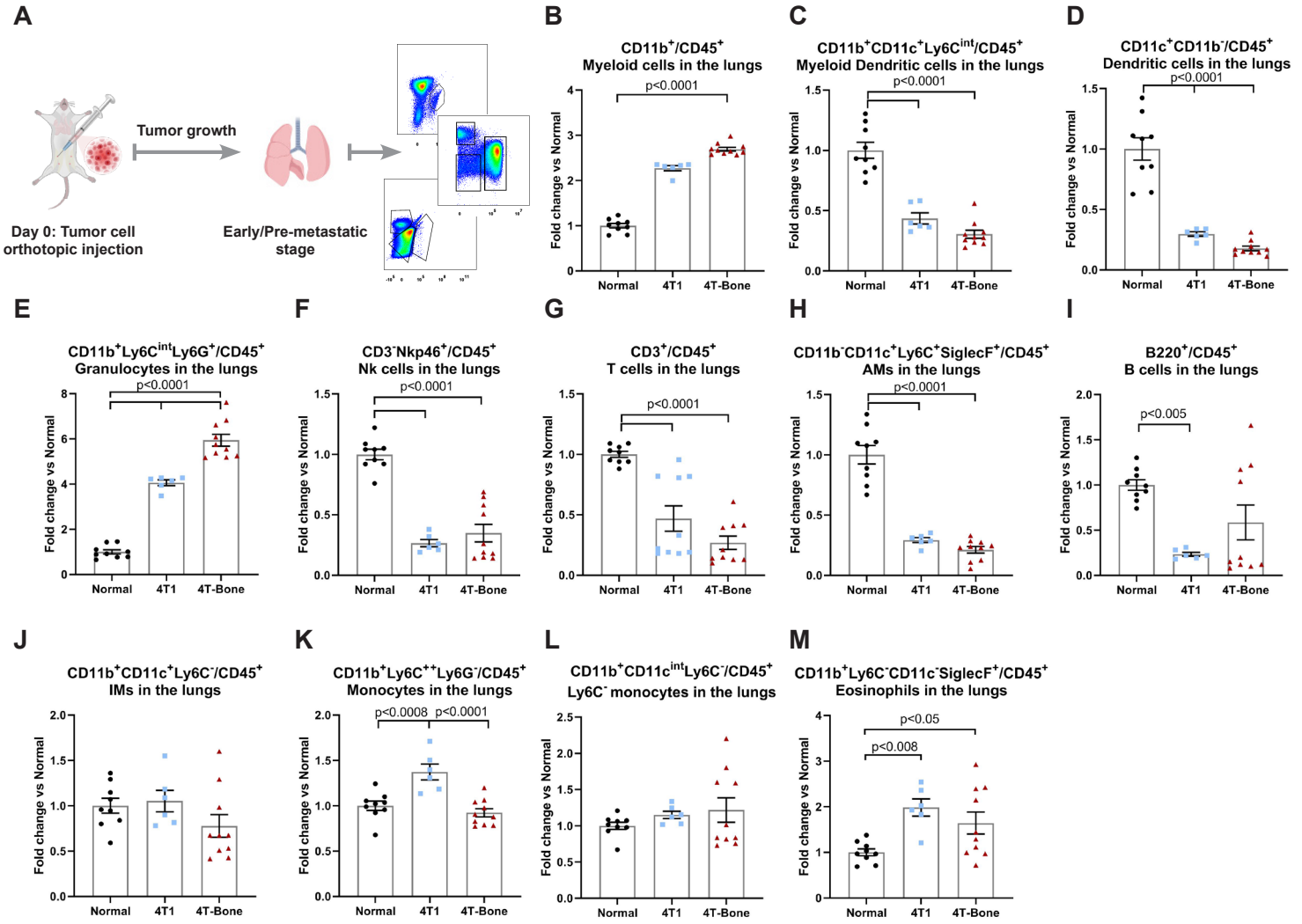
Supplementary information:

Bone metastasis is associated with acquisition of mesenchymal phenotype and immune suppression in a model of spontaneous breast cancer metastasis

Lea Monteran[1], Nour Ershaid[1], Idan Sabah[1], Ibrahim Fahoum[2], Yael Zait[1], Ophir Shani[1], Noam Cohen[1], Anat Eldar-Boock[3], Ronit Satchi-Fainaro[3] and Neta Erez[1*]

[1]Department of Pathology, Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv 69978, Israel
[2]Department of Pathology, Tel Aviv Sourasky Medical Center, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel.
[3]Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv 69978, Israel

[*]Correspondence to netaerez@tauex.tau.ac.il



Supplementary Figure 1: Breast cancer metastasis is associated with changes in the immune milieu in lungs. (A) Scheme of experimental design. This figure was designed by using graphical elements from BioRender. (B-M) FACS analysis quantification of major immune cell populations in the lungs of normal, 4T1 and 4T-Bone-injected mice. (B) $CD45^+CD11b^+CD11c^-$ total myeloid cell population. (C) $CD45^+CD11b^+CD11c^+Ly6C^{int}$ myeloid-dendritic cells. (D) $CD45^+CD11c^+CD11b^-$ dendritic cells. (E) $CD45^+CD11c^-CD11b^+Ly6G^+Ly6C^{int}$ granulocytes. (F) $CD45^+B220^-CD3^-Nkp46^+$ NK cells. (G) $CD45^+B220^-CD3^+$ T cells. (H) $CD45^+CD11c^+CD11b^-SiglecF^+Ly6C^+$ Alveolar Macrophages (AMs). (I) $CD45^+B220^+CD3^-$ B cells. (J) $CD45^+CD11c^+CD11b^+Ly6C^-$ interstitial macrophages (IMs). (K) $CD45^+CD11c^-CD11b^+Ly6G^-Ly6C^+$ monocytes. (L) $CD45^+CD11b^+CD11c^{int}Ly6C^-Ly6C^-$ monocytes. (M) $CD45^+CD11c^-CD11b^+SiglecF^+Ly6G^-$ eosinophils. n=6-10 mice per group. Data are all presented as % of CD45, normalized to the average of normal group. Error bars represent SEM. $p<0.05$; Kruskal-Wallis Multiple comparison test.